THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.

THE Suburban Municipal Commissioners have decided to increase the salary of their Secretary (Mr. Cowie) from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 per month. The more the merrier. The weakest point in municipal constitutions is—is—is eye shame.

AN extraordinary state of things prevails, if a local paper is correctly informed, in the Calcutta Municipality. Something very suspiciously like fraud appears to be the prevailing system of finance in some of the departments of Municipal Administration. The Chairman, for instance, states that "the subordinate staff are not paid the precise sums charged for them in the budget," and that, "instead of true receipts being taken from each man according to what he is paid, fictitious receipts are taken according to what is shown in the Budget," This, he adds, appears to be the settled and regular custom; and if the facts are correctly stated, it is just the kind of custom that provides settled and regular occupants for the public institutions known as jails.—*Pioneer.*

IT is reported at Rangoon that the Irrawady Flotilla Company's steamer *Thooreah* is likely to become a total wreck at Minbu, and that there is very little chance of saving either her hull or engines. The weight of water in her after-hold is causing the vessel to slip off the bank on which she struck, and she will probably break in two. Her cargo is principally composed of piece-goods, and is very valuable. It is uninsured, and the loss will fall heavily on the Chinese and Surattees who own it. The Flotilla Company had just fitted the *Thooreah* with electric light, and every convenience for the express passenger route.

SOME one writes from Shanghai to the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* that, in view of the approaching conflict between England and Russia in Central Asia, the Japanese Government have spent upwards of £180,000 on the fortification of the twin islands that command the entrance to the Straits of Corea. Last month, the Prime Minister, accompanied by the Minister of War and several other Crown dignitaries, proceeded, by order of the Mikado, on board a Japanese man-of war to inspect the newly-erected fortified works at Trussima. There are now a number of localities in Japan where the Russian language is spoken. The number of proselytes to the Russian Church last year was about 12,000, spread over more than 180 villages.

THE casket which was presented with the Madras address to the Queen on the occasion of the Jubilee is of ivory and gold—ivory being used for the framework, and gold for the panels and other embellishments. The front is divided into five equal panels filled with gold *repousse* work, beneath which are five smaller panels boldly carved in ivory. The ends are similarly divided into four panels, two of gold and two of ivory. Above the gold panels, is an elaborate cornice, supported by gryphons, carved in ivory. The lid is mainly of ivory, richly carved, and surmounted by a gryphon in gold. The casket rests on six gold tortoises. The cost will be about Rs. 4,000. The cover of the memorial volume is of sandal wood, overlaid with *repousse* silver-work. Five lotus flowers, conventionally treated and connected with bands of mouldings, divide the surface into twelve panels. These are filled with various designs of birds, gryphons, and foliage, characteristic of South Indian ornamental work. The volume will contain a narrative of the celebration of the Jubilee throughout the Madras Presidency, and is profusely illustrated with photographs of towns, buildings, and peoples of the Presidency.

AN English Home paper says that M. Lessar is at Askabad, deep in the study of the topography of the North-West Indian and Afghan frontiers, and putting together for future use the notes of the Russian surveying parties made in those localities *during* the past summer; and as usual, drinking his thirty drops of arsenic a day. What is the latter tonic for? To keep up one in moments of despondency in pursuit of an insane idea, if such an idea he be indeed pursuing? Canards will never cease.

THE form proposed to be given to the Jubilee memorial of the suburbs of Calcutta is to establish a dispensary for women in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's fund, and to add a ward for indoor patients to the Sumboo Nath Pundit Hospital. Drinking-water fountains are also suggested. Of suggestions, there are no ends. Which of these will be realised is the question.

TUESDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN has written a paper on "The Public Service of India," which is to appear in the April number of the *Asiatic Quarterly*. Such a paper from Sir Lepel Griffin's pen will be specially noteworthy at the present time. Sir Lepel will probably have a great many things to urge against raising of the age of the Civil Service candidates, simultaneous Examinations and competition in general.

SILCHAR is to be abolished as a military station, whilst Kohima and Debrooghur are to be reduced to half their present strength. A new cantonment is to be erected at Munnipore, and Shillong will be strengthened.

THE Indian Midland Railway Company have decided to construct a line of about 48 miles from a point on the Great Indian Peninsula line to Saugor. The work will be commenced immediately.

It is said that His Excellency the Viceroy will name the new Railway bridge over the Hoogly, the Jubilee Bridge. And a most fitting name it will be too.

IT is stated that appeals to the Punjab Chief Court are now being set down for hearing in 1889. They might as well defer them to Doomsday. Could not extra Judges be deputed to lighten the file? In Calcutta, the learned Judges have not work enough to keep themselves occupied all the year round and contemplate giving themselves an extra month's holiday.

THE French Government denies that there is any truth in the statement that numbers of officers and several battalions of troops have been recalled from Algeria to France.

NEGOTIATIONS with the Wuntho Tsawbwa having failed, his lieutenants are now engaged in destroying all the villages the people of which are supposed inclined to assist the British. The inhabitants of Wontho have received warning to vacate it, or perish with their new allies. A proclamation is being circulated announcing that a large force is being organised to attack the British garrison and completely to destroy the town.

WE are glad to learn that, through the influence of Babu Juggernath Khannah, of Messrs. Sulligram Khannah and Co. of this city, the *bundash* prevailing at Delhi on the Mohamedan dealers since the last riot has been removed, both sects having agreed to trade freely with each other as before. Mr. Khannah deserves the heartiest thanks of both the communities for his success in having brought on this amicable arrangement.

THE annual General meeting of the District Charitable Society will be held at the Town Hall on the 3rd proximo.

THE death is announced of His Highness Purtab Shai, Raja of Tiree, in Gurwhal. He leaves a minor son as his successor. The deceased Raja was only 38 years of age.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Bombay, at their meeting on Thursday last, decided to inform the Government that they regretted that the Municipal Act did not permit them to contribute to the proposed Imperial Institute in London; but at the same time, they expressed their opinion that the scheme was worthy of the support of the citizens. It was also decided to take legal opinion as to whether it was in the power of the Municipality to make a grant of Rs. 80,000 towards the establishment of a local Technical Institute. With a large shoal of Corporators, many of them lawyers it would have been well if the good people had looked before they leaped. But "eye shame" stood and blinded their vision and it is so delightful to oblige the Commissioners. Now, can't they induce Government to pass a short act to legalise their action, as the good people of Calcutta contemplated doing? That is much the easier and fairer course. It obviates the necessity for a confession of error.

WE are glad to hear that the Director of Public Instruction has subscribed for 75 copies of the *Life of the late Kristodas Pal* for the libraries attached to the colleges and schools of Bengal. Encouraged by the patronage of the public at large, the author, we hear, intends publishing a cheaper and enlarged edition of the book, both in Bengalee and English.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY.

THE French Academy of Medicine concluded, on the 18th ultimo, an animated discussion on the Pasteur system, in which both members and auditors showed as much party passion as is displayed at political meetings. M. Peter gave details of five deaths among M. Pasteur's patients, apparently due to the paralytic form of rabies—that is to say, to the Pasteur, not the canine, virus. On the other side, it was stated that of 2,682 persons treated up to the end of last year, only 31 had died, ten of these being among the 186 persons bitten in the face or head. No death, moreover, had occurred among the 50 of those 186 persons to whom the intensive treatment had been applied. As in most discussions, each of the two parties adhered to its original opinion. It is obvious, however, that the bubble has burst. Dr. R. Mitra was quite right when he opened last year at the annual Meeting of the Asiatic Society that such would soon be the case.

A RUMOUR was current in political circles in England when the mail left that Lord Randolph Churchill's medical advisers had warned him that he has not half-a-dozen years to live. His Lordship has always been a very delicate man.

AMONGST the absurd fictions that have been flying about in Russian circles regarding English sympathy for Prince Alexander, late of Bulgaria, is a report that he was to be nominated Governor-General of India.

THE sitting of the Commission at Hyderabad for the trial of Aga Mirza Beg for causing the death of his coachman has been postponed, for some reason or another, by order of His Highness the Nizam. Sports are these in the judicial which are the worst features of natives administrations.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* says:—"I understand that Lord Colin Campbell has given up his intention of moving for a new trial, and that the motion will be withdrawn from the Divorce Court list on an early day, or at least, that no application will be made to fix a day for the hearing. It is probable that Sir James Hannen will take an early opportunity of expressing the views which he entertains as to the publication of reports of divorce cases.

THE good people of Jessore are trying to induce Government to restore the title of Raja to the ancient Raja family of Chanchora. A Jessore telegram says:—At a meeting numerously attended by several learned gentlemen and ryots of Jessore, it was resolved that a memorial should be submitted to Government on the auspicious occasion of Jubilee with a prayer that the title of rajaship should be restored to the Chanchora Raj family, a title which the family enjoyed uninterruptedly from the time of emperor Akbar since and which it has deserved for their beneficient acts done to the public and for the loyalty and attachment to the British Government shown by the late Raja Boroda Kanto Roy Bahadoor, at the critical time of the Sepoy Mutiny.

IT is estimated that Russia can put an army of five-and-a half millions into the field.

THE first cargo of Aden-made salt was recently despatched to Calcutta by the Anjer Head. The salt is made on scientific principles in pans constructed for the purpose at Sheik Othman, and under a concession from Government. The business is worked by Italian capital, and, now that some questions which prevented the work being pushed are settled, vigorous efforts are being made to bring the business to a head. It is expected that, when completed, 40,000 tons per annum can be made. Salt is

welcome to the Government of India, except local resources.

A PUBLISHING house in New York has in preparation a dictionary upon which a number of specialists have been engaged for a long time, and although the loss in case of fire would be irreparable as far as the duplication of 25,000 pages of manuscript and illustrations are concerned, it would also inflict great damage upon the publishers, who have already expended 150,000 dols. upon the work; so photography has been used for the duplication of the copy, reducing the manuscript page of 10 in. by 12 in. to miniatures 1½ in. by 2 in.; and these photographic negatives are stored in a place of safety outside the publishing house. A number of pages are photographed upon a single negative, and the cost of the work amounted to only 300 dols., far less than any reasonable amount of insurance. If it ever becomes necessary to use, these negatives, they will be photographed by solar prints, and in this manner enlarged to any convenient size.

THURSDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY.

A BATTERY of guns is said to have been sent as a present from the German Government to the Sultan of Zanzibar. A very fitting present no doubt!

THE PORTE has sent strong reinforcements to Crete, and has given orders to proclaim a state of seige there if the disorders continue. Greek emissaries are stirring up the people to revolt.

THE ATTEMPT to substitute Indian made articles for those purchased in England was successful in Bombay last year in the Office of the Superintendent of Stationery. Printed paper, bleached paper, penknives, inkstands, and inkpots were all purchased in this country, at a saving to the Government of Rs. 10,555, and a still larger saving is expected this year. What results has Bengal to show?

WE have received the first number of a newly started paper of the Southern Presidency, called the *Madura Mail*. Good promise is given in the specimen issue, and we wish our young contemporary all success.

IT is an open sceret that there is a vast consumption of false hair among European ladies of fashion. Formerly the peasant women of Brittany and Buvergus kept the market well supplied; but now-a-days a very large business is done with the convents, where the inmates part with their locks on taking the veil. One of these religious establishments is mentioned as having recently sold in one lot 800 pounds of hair for the sum of 33,020 francs.

MR. Robert Hardie, the newly-appointed member of the India Council, left Calcutta on Monday last on his way to England.

AMONG those who will give evidence before the main body of the Public Service Commission on its arrival in Calcutta are Sir Comer Petheram, and Mr. Paul, the Advocate-General. Mr. Gasper and M. W. C. Bonnerji will also give evidence, more especially with regard to the administration of criminal law.

IT is rumoured that a garden is to be laid out for public health and recreation in Durga Churn Mitter's Street, in the Northern part of the town, to be designated the "Thompson Garden." The reported site is a plot of land, where a tank is now being filed up by the Municipality, the area of which is likely to be increased by purchasing some adjacent plots. The site will be rotten to the core, as are most schemes connected with the name of our retiring Lieutenant Governor. As he has done nothing to keep his name alive among the people, and the people will do nothing to promote that object. It is well that a subservient Municipality should do some thing to keep their Lord in a good humour for the next six weeks and buy the good will of his partizans.

THE Commander-in-Chief will make a tour along the North-West Frontier and to the Pishin valley before going to Simla.

MR. Crosthwaite, the Chief Commissioner elect for Burmah, will not start for Rangoon till he has held a consultation with Sir Frederick Roberts.

WE are glad to learn that our distinguished townsman Rajah Rajendro Mullick of Calcutta has sent 2,000 pieces of cloth to the Commissioner of Police for distribution to the poor of Calcutta at the Jubilee. 600 pieces are to be distributed to the poor, who daily receive alms at the Rajah's residence in Muktaram Babu's Street, 925 are to be given to the 925 pensioners of the District Charitable Society, and the remainder are to be disposed of at the discretion of the Commissioner of Police.

SIR Lepel Griffin purposes proceeding on a year's furlough. That will be equal to four new articles, more or less opposed to the interests of the people of India, for the "*Asiatic Quarterly*" As the *Asiatic*, we fancy, does not pay for contribution, furloughs for high officers of State suffering from *cacoethes scribendi* are always ben-ficial.

FRIDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.

THE case in which Mehr Ali, a leading member of the Mahomedan community at Hoshiarpore, was charged with abetting murder and dacoity during the Hoshiarpore riots, was brought to a close on the 5th instant before the Sessions Judge at Hoshiarpore. The sentences passed were death, to be followed by forfeiture of accused's property to the Crown under Section 62 Indian Penal Code for abetment of rioting, rigorous imprisonment for three years, and Rs. 2,500 fine; for abetment of dacoity rigorous imprisonment for five years, and Rs. 2,500 fine. The prisoner has appealed to the Chief Court. People who do not understand the intricacies of the British Indian Penal Code will be a good deal perplexed as to how a sentence of death is to be followed by two several terms of rigorous imprisonment and two separate fines. The one failing the others are to apply we suppose.

THE evening party given by Babu Judulal Mullick on Monday last to Sir Rivers Thompson and a number of distinguished guests is pronounced to have been an unqualified success. Representatives of all sections of the community were present, and the greatest cordiality prevailed. The splendid mansion was lighted up with gas and electricity and the entertainments which consisted of concert, ball, nautch and acrobatic display were many and varied, and the refreshment supplied were of the very best order. The party did not separate before a late hour and every one was thoroughly satisfied with the attentions of the host of the evening. The event was a continuation of the programme of the marriage festivities of the Babu's son, which took place the other day.

THE STAR THEATRE distributed thousands of medals and pamphlets on the 16th and 17th instants in connection with the Jubilee. The Company furnished the house with various ornaments, and had a grand illumination in honor of the occasion, when crowded houses were drawn, the rival attractions notwithstanding.

THE usual grand distribution of charity of woollen and American cloth and money from the Mysore *fatiha* money took place in the cemetery compound at Russapuglah Road on Monday, the 14th instant, at 8 A.M., in the presence of the members of the sub-committee and general committee for the management of the *fatiha* money pertaining to the Mysore family. The family cemetery compound was crowded to suffocation, and the alms were distributed to the satisfaction of the beggars.

THE Jubilee donations of the Nawab of Dacca's family are on a most liberal scale. Nawab Ashanulla Khan Bahadur has subscribed Rs. 10000 towards the Imperial Institute Jubilee Fund, a like amount to the Bengal Provincial Fund, Rs. 3000 to the Lady Dufferin's Fund, and Rs. 2000 to the Naraingung Jubilee Dispensary.

A CONTEMPORARY states that the Burman rebel leaders, Hla-Oo and Boh Shwe, have both been treating for surrender for weeks past; but accustomed as they have been all their lives to Burman treachery, they cannot make up their minds as to the honesty of British clemency. Every means has been taken to reassure them, but at the last monent, they have hesitated, and they are still in hiding. As to Buddha Yaza, General Lockhart has so harried him that his name has ceased to be a terror in the Eastern Districts, and his capture or death is said to be merely a question of time. There are said to be no other leaders of any importance abroad, except perhaps the Wuntho Tsawbwa.

THE Hon'ble Syed Ameer Hossein, Baboo Doorga Churn Law, Nawab Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor, and Maharajah Norendra Krishna had a private interview at the Government House with the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen on Tuesday.

A DISASTROUS fire broke out in Rangoon on the 11th instant. Hundreds of dwelling-houses were destroyed. The damage is estimated to be 5 lakhs. The sufferers are chiefly European and Eurasian clerks and subordinate officers. No incendiaries at bottom let us hope. Fires in Rangoon have come to be alarmingly frequent of late.

WE are very sorry to hear that Babu Debendra Nath Tagore is dangerously ill. He is at present staying at Chinsurah.

RAJAH Sir Sourindra Mohun Tagore, Kt., distributed on the Jubilee day many copies of his important musical works. He has got thirty thousand copies of his version of the *National Anthem* printed and circulated gratis.

AMONG the numerous Jubilee incidents of Calcutta was a fancy bazaar at Wellington Square. The bazaar was in aid of public charities, and was held on Thursday the 17th instant.

SATURDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

IT is estimated that the rat population of Paris is 1,720,000. Who is the ingenious estimator, why did he estimate, and how? We think many more than this number was eaten up during the seige of 1870.

AT Cabul, an epidemic of small-pox is reported to have broken out.

A NEGRESS in Michigan is said to have entirely changed colour, her skin now being white. The recipe of the process will be of great interest in India where the color question frequently engages a vast deal of public attention Recipes for monster gooseberries however are unfortunately not always at hand.

THE plans and estimates for the Jhansi Baroda section of Indian Midland Railway have been passed and work will now proceed rapidly on that portion of the line.

IT is rumoured that the Queen intends purchasing for herself some of the French Crown Diamonds. The famous "Sancy" diamond is now on exhibition for sale at a jeweller's shop in Oxford Street.

OVER 500 Englishmen volunteered to accompany Mr. H. Stanley in his perilous expedition to rescue Emin Bey. Amongst those, most anxious to go was the Marquis of Queensberry, who it is stated, offered to pay £3,000 towards the undertaking if he might be permitted to form one of the party. Besides the Marquis, two other peers, three baronets and many officers pressed their services upon Mr. Stanley, but the latter has decided upon only taking five Europeans with him, and to depend almost entirely on natives. He would have acted very unlike a 'cute Yankee if he had allowed an Earl or a Marquis to take the shine out of his shield. By the way, does not the whole statement sound like a Yankee puff?

ONE of the novel features by means of which Germany will defend herself in the "impending" war is a battalion of trained war dogs, which are now being drilled by a regiment of chaseurse at Lubben. Commenting on the value of this new fighting—or rather biting—power, the existence of which is confirmed in German military publications, the *Petit Journal* advises General Boulanger to act on the principle of "a tooth for a tooth," and continues, "If the Germans continue the education of their dogs, we ought without delay, to enlist a regiment of cats, and the battles which these two hereditary enemies will fight will lessen the monotony of field life." Not a bad idea this, if only the *Petit Journal* would find a means of curing the instinct of a cat to turn tail at the sight of a dog. If this difficulty can be overcome, there is no knowing what the cats may not do, for their reputation as warriors has been great ever since Cambyses gained his victory over the Egyptians by the help of an army of Egyptian cats.

THE total capital required for the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, including the cost of purchasing from Government the existing narrow-gauge section, is 650 lakhs; but it will only be necessary to raise a portion this at once.

THE Russian Government is about to do with Vladivostock and the other ports of the North Pacific what was done last year with regard to Batoum—namely, to deprive them of their character of "free ports." Of course, who dares say nay to its will? Treatises bind the weak and not the strong. Those who pretend to preach otherwise are either fools or—never mind what they are.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1886-87.)

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday*, the the 25*th Inst.*, at 7 P M.

Subject: Carbohydrates and their Allies.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the 26*th Inst.*, from 3 to 5 P. M.

Junior Class, *Subject:* Air.
Senior Class, *Subject:* Milk Analysis (continued).

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
February 19th, 1887. *Honorary Secretary.*

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1887.

THE JUBILEE.

9. "Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of the Jubilee to sound on the tenth day of the seventh month, in the day of atonement shall ye make the trumpet sound throughout all your land. 10. And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof: it shall be a Jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family. 11. A Jubilee shall that fiftieth year be unto you: ye shall not sow, neither reap that which groweth of itself in it, nor gather the grapes in it of thy vine undressed."

LEVITICUS, XXV.

The idea of the Jubilee as given in Leviticus, is that of an evolution of the more humble idea of the Sabbath; let the seventh day make a Sabbath, the seventh year a grand Sabbath, and the completion of the seven times seven years a grander Sabbath, which is to be convened by the sound of the trumpet. The duties enjoined on this occasion were entirely one-sided, confined to Moses or the king only; he was to do this and that, one thing and another; but very little is said of what should befall the people. The Jews look upon this as a festive day, but the play upon the figure seven was soon lost sight of by the Roman Catholic Church, which celebrated a solemnity or ceremony at stated intervals, originally of one hundred years, but latterly of twenty-five years. The Parsis had at one time some ceremony of the kind, but it was so transmogrified that it is no longer recognizable. In ancient times, the theory of the Sabbath did not get dominancy among the Hindus, and so there is no parallel of the Sabbath among them, nor any ceremony corresponding to the Jubilee in their calendar. The tenure of office of the Muhammadan sovereigns of India was so precarious that they had scant opportunity to think of a half-century Jubilee. Though Akbar reigned considerably over fifty years, to his successors a much shorter term appeared preferable. The period they selected was what was technically called "a kiran" it extended to ten or twelve years, and the sovereign, who could reckon two such decennial or duodecennial periods in his reign, assumed the title of *Sahib kiran* a "master of kirans." It seems, however, that the period was connected with some astrological conjuctions. What rejoicings they held when they assumed the proud title we know not; but whatever they were, they concerned the ruler, and not the ruled. In fact, whether in the Bible or in later authorities, we find no idea of a voluntary national Jubilee, a rejoicing of the people and thanks-giving to God for having prolonged the reign of a sovereign to an unusually protracted period; and looking to the character of most kings, whether ancient or modern, we may safely conclude that very few people did voluntarily rejoice on such occasions. The feeling was all the other way, and Sheikh Sadi aptly characterised it by saying, "I saw a tyrant sleep for half a night; I said bless God that even for that period the poor have been allowed some rest." In short, the two-fold idea of a king rejoicing on his longevity and his people rejoicing on that event, has rarely been realized. That grand preeminence, however, is eminently due to the gracious and beloved sovereign under whom we have the good fortune to live. She has every right to rejoice on a long and prosperous reign, —during which her empire has extended vastly, her army has maintained its pristine glory, her supremacy over the sea remains unquestioned, her subjects have thrived and prospered everywhere, wealth is accumulating vastly in her empire, and the domain of knowledge and science has extended as it never extended before in any part of the earth. Her age has truly been an Augustan age, and well may she rejoice thereat. And her subjects have equal cause for rejoicing. Their prosperity has been intimately associated with that of their sovereign. The extension of her empire has widened the field for their earnings; the valour of her army is synonymous with the prosperity of commerce; her supremacy over the sea means the suppression of piracy, brigandage and slave trade. But pre-eminently above all the glories of her reign stands the halo of her virtues. As a wife, as a mother, as a queen, her character stands beyond compare, and it is natural, therefore, that every human heart that can appreciate unalloyed, untarnished, absolute virtue should rejoice on the present occasion. There is no merit in the date; one day is as good as another; but there is great advantage gained by reviewing the past at stated periods. And a period of fifty years is certainly a very convenient period to make the observation. We in India have made that review, and the result is all that could be wished. The Burmese, with whom our sovereign is at war, excepted, there has not been a single intelligent Indian who did not rejoice during the past week, thinking of our benign and benevolent ruler. From thousands of temples and churches and mosques the solemn voice of man rose in fervent and earnest thanksgiving and prayers for blessings on her. The twenty-three thousand, three-hundred and seven prisoners whom her mercy has liberated from incarceration and their families sang hallelujah for her health and happiness. Generally speaking, congratulatory addresses are dubious documents at best; ordinarily, they are, like gratitude, a lively anticipation of favours to come; but the addresses which were presented to her by thousands during the past week, cannot be open to that charge. They are, in most cases at least, honest expressions of congratulation without any sinister feeling or object. It would be to deny to humanity all claim to sincerity, honesty, sober good sense and gratitude to suppose for a moment that the addresses were all insincere and as worthless as if they had remained blank parchment on which they were written or printed. We cannot for a moment libel our nation by bringing forward such a charge. We firmly and sincerely believe that the addresses under notice, on the whole, express the feeling of the people, and that feeling is one of loyalty, allegiance and devotion to the throne of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. She has right well earned that allegiance by a long life of virtue and benevolence, and we gladly join our countrymen in the prayer for her health and happiness.

THE JUBILEE HONOURS.

WHEN commenting upon sundry rumours about coming 'honors,' we said: 'as Honours like kissing go by favor, it would be a waste of time to enquire into the merits of the names proposed.' Nothing has transpired since to prove the fallacy of our opinion. On the contrary, the long list published on the 16th in the official Gazette fully sustains the truth of every syllable we said. The selection and gradation of names have been made according to a principle of which the public has not the faintest idea. We see some names and wonder, just as we do when we see the picture of a hut on a watch dial; not that there is any thing in a name or a hut to wonder at, but we wonder how the de—ce it got there. Even as some have the good fortune to be born fair, or handsome, or tall; as some come to the earth with a silver spoon in their mouth; as some have the innate tact of becoming 'ladies' men', or scoring 900 without a break at billiards; so some manage to get titular honors, while others fail, and serious criticism in such cases is quite out of place. It means favoritism and nothing more. One may just as well argue why it rained on the 15th and not the day before. Matters, however, assume a different aspect when Government, in the dispensation of its favors, adopts a racial and not an individual test of qualification; and our contemporary of the *Englishman* has thought fit to bring such a charge against our Government in the present instance. He says: "the list of native gentlemen is as long as could have been expected, although the placing of some of the names will hardly escape criticism. But as far as the honors to Europeans are concerned it must be said that they are almost meagre for such an occasion." Bearing in mind the peculiar character of the occasion——— an occasion which has arisen only 4 times in course of nine hundred years in the history of England—we think that the list is not "almost," but positively and exceedingly "meagre." It would not be difficult to show from the Court Circulars that on many occasions of much less consequence than a semi-centenary Jubilee the honor lists were much better proportioned. In India the Famine titles and the Delhi Durbar titles were much more numerous. But we demur to the statement that the meagreness is especially shown in the case of Europeans. The case lies just the other way, and, in the interest of our constituents, we deem it desirable to point out the fact. Originally, the Order of the Star of India was designed for Her Majesty's subjects, except the highest grade of Grand Commanders, which was to be used for political purposes, to make allied and territorial chiefs swear allegiance to Her Majesty. The late Nizam of Hyderabad saw through the object, and, therefore, for a long time, demurred to accept the badge of the Order, and at last received it in a manner that created a positive scandal. The Grand grade still continues as a Foreign Office instrument of action, and we need not, therefore, take any notice of it. The second grade of Knight Commanders was for Her Majesty's subjects, non-official subjects especially, and in the earlier days of its history was bestowed principally on subjects, and not on territorial chiefs. Of late, however, the tendency has been to reserve it for the use of high English officers of State with an occasional sprinkling of territorial chiefs. This tendency is best illustrated by the fact that out of a total of five appointments made on the 16th, four have gone to Englishmen, one to a territorial chief, and none to a native subject. To put it in another way. Her Majesty's advisers have not found a single native out of a population of 240 millions who could fitly be honored with a Knighthood even on so exceptional an occasion as a Jubilee, when a considerable relaxation of the ordinary rules of strictness is generally recognised as appropriate. Either the natives are in a miserable plight, or the dispensation has not been so fair as the Government was bound to make it. At any rate, the list does not in any way show, as our contemporary wishes people to believe, that the list is liberal towards the natives, and meagre in regard to Europeans. It has been hinted that the statutes of the order do not admit of any sudden expansion, and the different ranks of it are already full. But this is a mere plea. The Sovereign has full power to make as many extra appointments as she chooses, and also to alter or change the statutes to make them more elastic; and a change of the kind has just been effected in the case of the Order of the Indian Empire. Were it otherwise, still it would have been easy enough to adjust the four appointments more equitably than what is apparent from the fact of four Englishmen, and no non-official or native subject at all, coming in for it. We grudge not the appointments made, but we object to the total omission of native subjects. To turn next to the ranks of the C. S. I. There have been 18 appointments made, and out of them 5 have fallen to the lot of the natives of this country and one out of them is a foreign subject. Our contemporary of the *Englishman* should not find any difficulty in this case to trace whether the meagreness lies on the side of Europeans or of natives. The Order of the Indian Empire, which has now been assigned the high-sounding epithet of "The Most Eminent," ranks considerably lower than the Star of India. It occupies, in heraldic grade, a position down below the Companionship of St. George and St. Michæl, which in itself is lower than the Companionship of the Star of India. It was originally intended to be more widely extended among the people than the Star of India could conveniently be. Hence it was that one of the rules laid down that even so many as fifty appointments may be made every year. And on so important an occasion as the Jubilee, this year, the total of appointments is only 18, of which 6, or barely one-third, have fallen to the lot of the natives, perhaps to illustrate the *Englishman's* theory of meagreness towards Europeans. Nor has the disparity been much attenuated by the new grade of Knight Commanders, in which 24 appointments have been made; for out of that total only 8 are natives, of whom 4 are territorial chiefs or their subjects; so that practically only

four native subjects have been appointed against 20 outsiders. The relation between the Europeans and the Native subjects in this case stands as 16 to 4. In so far there has been grave unfairness shown to the non-officials, both European and Native, for whose benefit the Orders were instituted. And this has been mainly if not entirely with a view to humour some favorite officials whose services, however valuable, are manifold requited by the extravagantly handsome salaries they receive. Many of the names are of officers who retired from this country some time ago, who, though practically dead to the country, seem as *manes* to demand higher consideration than the living. Their claims we do not care to enquire about. In the case of one the strongest recommendation that the *Pioneer* can put forward is that he is the cousin of some Lord or other. However, it is a relief, we do not see in the list the name of Mr. Thomas of "Processional horse" renown, nor of Mr. Sullivan of "substantial interest in the Richings estate" fame. We are bound also to note that the stories lately given currency to about Mr. Amir Ali having got his C. I. E., for his article in the *Fortnightly*, for his support of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and for his keeping out of the recent Congress movement, and about Rana Shankar Buksh having won his spurs, by his vote in favor of the Oudh Rent Bill, are wholly wrong. Had there been any truth in the stories, it would be difficult to account for the C. S. I., and Rajaship of Babu Peary Mohun Mukarji, who fought every inch of ground, tooth and nail, in opposition to the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Of the old established indigenous titles, which are, year by year, being more and more degraded by a process of stepmotherly treatment, we need say nothing further than that we are rejoiced to notice the names of Babu Durga Charan Law and Babu Peary Mohun Mukarji among the new Rajas. Those gentlemen fully deserve the honor, and we fervently wish that they may long enjoy it in health and happiness.

Of the new titles for oriental learning, the Arabic one, Shams-ul-Ulama, is in perfect keeping with Shamsuddin, Shamsuddowla, Shamsul Umra, and other titles used by Muslim rulers; and the Sanskrit one, *Maha Mahopadhyaya*, is a reproduction of a debased form which has been pretty widely used during the last five or six centuries; but to our feeling, it is too long, too lumbering, too superlatively superlative, reminding one too cutely of the Yankee "super-superior," to be argeeable. It is the old story. The debasement of taste generally leads from simplicity to floridity. The old Greek kings were quite content with *basileus*, but the later ones could not do without calling themselves *basileus basileum*. A little more debasement of taste brought on *basileus basileum magoy*. Similarly it was a high dignity when a Pundit got the honorific title of *Upadhyaya*. It was the grade of a professor, and sparingly used it was a most appropriate one. During the ascendency of the Muhammadans, when there was no check to unauthorised titles being used at individual option, the *Upadhyaya* was intensified by the addition of *Maha*, "great"; the meaning in the case becoming "great Professor," and it soon opened the way to another intensitive, the *Maha Maha Upadhyaya*, or "great-great Professor," reminding one of the great-great-grand-mother of the English nursery. Dear Granny is old and lugubrious enough, but this duplication is intolerable, and however much it may be gratifying to the advisers who have misled the Government in adopting the title, we cannot congratulate the Government about it. However, this is mere verbal criticism. If the Government chooses to indulge in lumbering lollipops for titles we can only smile at it. We are bound, however, to express our unqualified dissent from the object with which the titles have been instituted. In the language of the *Gazette*, "His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, having taken into his consideration that adequate means do not exist whereby he can recognize eminent distinction in learning among the loyal Hindu and Mahomedan subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, and being desirous to commemorate the event of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's Accession to the Throne, has resolved to institute a new title for eminent services rendered by Hindus or Mahomedans in the promotion of Oriental learning." This argument, however, appears to be futile. The Hindu and the Muhammadan students of Oriental learning have no special claim over Christian workers. In the republic of letters all should be rewarded alike, and not according to sectarial differentiations. The alleged difficulty is also not at all borne out by facts. And whatever difficulty there may be it may be easily removed. Certain it is that the highest scholarship in Sanskrit learning was amply and very appropriately rewarded with a Knighthood of the Star of India in the case of Sir Raja Radhakanta Deb. A Companionship of that order sufficed for the renowned Pandit Bapu Deva Sastri. A badge of the Indian Empire amply sufficed to reward the scholarship of the no less renowned Pandit Isvara Chandra Vidyasagar, and the erudition of Pundit Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna needed nothing higher. Nothing has transpired since to make such rewards impracticable in the future. In England, a Knighthood sufficed to reward the labors of Chantry in the art of stone carving, and, if we mistake not, Westmacott was similarly rewarded for like proficiency. In Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Frederick Leighton, and a host of others, the art of painting has been rewarded by Knighthoods. Music too has been similarly rewarded, and the present Laureate has found his honorarium in a barony for his sweet and erudite numbers. In France, the single order of the Legion of Honor suffices to meet the requirements of Art, Science, Politics and all other departments. The same thing would have been easily practicable in India, had there not been an undisclosed but potent idea of marking race distinctions even in the distribution of titular honors. The idea of a black native becoming a belted knight is repulsive, and though the feeling of repulsion cannot be openly expressed, means may be adopted to prevent the occurrence. A feeling of *divide et impera* has to be added to the exclusiveness. United the people become a nation, divided they are mere units, and mutual jealousy is the best means of keeping them separated as units. In England the plan has the additional advantage of being looked upon as an earnest for the encouragement of Oriental learning, and so we must accept the new gift with whatever grace we may. We must add, however, that the selection of names for award of the honor has been made with great care and prudence, and the persons selected are in every way worthy of the honor that has been conferred on them by His Excellency the Viceroy.

THE DURBAR.

FOR the information of our Mofussil readers, it may not be amiss to state that the programme of the Jubilee on the 16th included four distinct events. The day opened with a review of the troops by His Excellency the Viceroy, and as a military pageant it was a fair success. The number of troops in the metropolis was not large, and a particularly grand exhibition could not therefore be got up. It was followed by an official thanksgiving service in the cathedral. Then followed a Durbar at 5 P.M, and an exhibition of fireworks after dusk. The site selected for the Durbar was the ground in front of, and facing, the new Race Stand. and a finer site for spectacular purposes could not have been easily selected. Though the stand is a rickety looking affair, as regards its materials and construction, when properly dressed up, as it was on Wednesday it has in the afternoon winter light a grand amphitheatrical look. The thousands of cheerful human faces every here and there relieved by the beauty and grace of the better half of humanity, and rising tier above tier along a long line of amphitheatre and surrounded on three sides with surging masses held in perfect order by long lines of troops were charming indeed. We cannot call to mind a single occasion when Calcutta beheld so resplendent a sight. The Durbar on the occasion of a Star of India investiture on the Maidan was a most costly and elaborate affair, and the pomp and parade was greater; but owing to the stupid official anxiety to exclude the uninvited public by a complicated system of awning, and canvassing and tenting and mat walls it entirely failed in its effect as an open-air public Durbar. No such untoward accident had we to complain of on the last occasion.

The object of the Durbar was to receive in state and with every show of eclat and formality congratulatory addresses from a number of Municipal and other public or *quasi* public bodies, and the procedure took the form of a Levee presentation. The leading member of each body handed his address to an A. D. C., who passed it on through a Secretary of the Bengal Government to the Lieutenant Governor, who handed it over to the Viceroy. The Secretary in the mean time read out the names of the delegates who brought the address, and as each name was read out, the person concerned had to make an obeisance and pass on. The proceedings were opened with a bright speech from the Lieutenant Governor, who, in introducing the delegates to the Viceroy, referred to an incident which was specially worthy of note. He said, "besides all these, the classes of our community who rightly find a place in a public ceremonial, it is significant to notice, what would be unusual in many places, and is certainly an innovation in a public demonstration in the East, that several ladies who represent the educated women of India wish to take their part in the auspicious ceremony of the day, and to testify by their presence and their addresses their special recognition of the benefits which have accrued to them under our Queen's Government." The ladies, however, did not appear in person, some one of the grosser sex coming forward on their behalf with their address. The addresses presented varied most markedly in material, mounting, style, language, and accessories. Some came in parchment, some in paper, and some in silk. Some came in print, others in all the glory of Oriental caligraphic illumination, others in what may with a slight exaggeration be called a smudgy state. Some were handed in their primtive form of paper or parchment, others appeared ornamented in silk or Russia, with gold tassels and fringes. The richer institutions indulged in silver caskets, the less affluent ones rested satisfied with bamboo tubes with silver mountings, or velvet and brocade covers, but the bulk of the delegates were content with testifying their loyalty and congratulations in plain writing without any decoration. Congratulatory addresses offer but scanty opportunities for the display of thought or richness of diction. The records must be short, and they must invariably include certain ideas and certan words, and between those conditions it is hopeless to expect any entertaining variety. But many of the documents were not even remarkable for accuracy of writing. The Calcutta Corporation which took the lead on the occasion, seemed not even to have learnt the correct address of our Gracious Sovereign. She is addressedas "Her Gracious Majesty, Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Queen-Empress of India." She is of course *Queen* of the United Kingdom, and equally certain it is that she is the *Empress* of India; but she is under no law or etiquette "Queen-Empress" of India. Such an error in the official title of the sovereign in such a quarter, is to say the least, not creditable. In the first paragraph of the address, the Corporation venture to congratulate Her Majesty on the consummation of the fiftieth year of your gracious sovereign." Now how the writer of the address discovered that on "this," that is the 16th of February, the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign was "consummated," *i.e.*, completed, is hard to make out, unless we take it for granted that every big, high-sounding word has a license of its own which no dictionary should control. And after all, where would be the fun of "fine writing," if critics, like apothecaries, were to be scrupulous about grains in weighing the vasious shades of meanings of words. Besides, Municipal, like Royal, addresses are generally not expected to be particularly strong in grammer. Of documents of minor pretensions, we need say nothing. The March past of some five hundred delegates from different parts of Bengal was not a military spectacle, but it was, therefore, not the less entertaining. Seated at

ease in a coign of advantage, it was quite amusing to note, how some acquited themselves with credit in the crab step in front of their Excellencies, leaving the "Western side" completely out of sight, and how others bungled and stumbled and waddled in moving on how the obeisance was perfect in bend and grace in some and positively dwadling in others: how some forgot the obeisance to Her Excellency, Lady Dufferin, and others forgot it altogether, hurrying on as if a black wolf was chasing behind them. One delegate forgot to hand in the address he had brought, and, when descending the steps of the dais, cast it in a hurry under the chair of the Lord Bishop. One bright particular youth whose life has been one unbroken panorama of imitation was determined not to be behind-hand of his chief in the matter of the obeisance, but unfortunately for him, his chief happened to be a quasi-military officer as chief of the Police, and in his undress uniform very properly made a military salute, and the non-military native youth in his first attempt to reproduce it afforded much merriment to their Excellencies. A surly cynic seated by our side noticing the progress of the march past viciously remarked "you will find many missing links here," and we could not resist the temptation of asking him if he considered himself one of them. The proceedings were brought to a close by an eloquent speech from the Viceroy. Unhappily, however, it lost much of its effect owing to the fact of its being delivered in an open air gathering amidst a concourse of over a hundred thousand persons. The summary he gave of the blessings of Queen Victoria's fifty years' reign was masterly. Within the last month, many able men have attempted such summaries; but none, we think, has come up to the Viceroy's essay in neatness, terseness, fulness, and appropriateness. We make no hesitation in reproducing a part of it here. We regret we cannot afford space for the whole of it.

"GENTLEMEN,—It is with equal pride and pleasure that I now come forward to thank the representatives of the various cities, associations, and communities who have gathered around me to-day for the purpose of representing to Her Majesty their congratulations on her having entered the fiftieth year of Her reign. A more prosperous reign, a more blameless ruler, or a more beloved sovereign the world has never seen. (Cheers) Wisdom, Justice, Piety, Duty, have been the guardians of her throne and the companions of her daily life, and, though it has been impossible for a monarch ruling Dominions which comprise within their limits a fourth of the human race, to escape from those vicissitudes which the responsibilities of Empire entail, it may be said with truth that under her fortunate auspices, her people have issued triumphant from every trial, and that, with each revolving year, the foundations of her realm have become more firmly established, and the loyalty and devotion of her subjects to her throne and person have grown more tender and intense (applause). At this moment 200 millions of her Indian subjects are giving expression to the feelings and sentiments I have described, with unanimity and spontaneity which I believe it would be impossible to parallel in any other country in the world. Of set purpose, my Government has left the initiative and the organization of those public rejoicings which are taking place in every capital city, town, and village in India to the unprompted impulses of the people. In a land where official action is generally the prime mover, Officialism has for once stood upon one side, and has left the Nation face to face with its Empress. (Cheers) In the simple language which is native to their affectionate disposition, there have gone up to-day from every shrine, from every place of worship, from the tabernacle of every heart, prayers for her happiness, blessings on her goodness, and the incense of an honest and trustful devotion. The great Princes in their Durbars, the Municipalities in their city halls, the soldiers in their barracks, the zamindars in their country houses, the citizens in their pavilioned streets, and the rayats in their humble homesteads, feel, and justly feel, that the close of half a century which has encompassed and endowed the land with universal peace,—which has brought justice to every cottage door,—which has bridged the floods and pierced the jungle,—which has converted millions of barren acres into well-watered plains,—which has sensibly diminished the risks both of famine and of pestilence,—which has lit a hundred lamps of learning in every chief centre of population, and placed within the reach of the humblest Indian student the accumulated wealth of Western learning, science, and experience,—every English and Indian subject of the Queen, I say, justly feels that such a day of retrospect as this is indeed a fitting occasion for commemoration and mutual congratulations. (Applause).

LORD CROSS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE Secretary of State for India was present at a Jubilee meeting recently held for the purpose of inaugurating a habitation of the Primrose League at Ashton-Under Lyne. Lord Cross, in making a speech on the occasion, naturally availed himself of the opportunity to dwell upon Indian affairs. Some of his observations possess a peculiar interest for the people of India. It is worthy of note that he took credit to himself for having done any thing in his power to further the remission of the duties on all cotton goods imported into India; and he said that he was very much astonished when the Under-Secretary for India was asked in the House of Commons last Session if it was intended to re-impose those duties. The answer of the Under-Secretary, Lord Cross believed, gave very great satisfaction to all who lived in Lancashire. It was quite superfluous for his Lordship to have said this. It was unnatural that the declaration officially made by the representative of the India Office in the House of Commons that neither the Home Government nor the Indian Government contemplated the re-imposition of the cotton duties, should be hailed with joy throughout the length and breadth of Lancashire. But what is sport to the rich cotton lords of Manchester is death to the poor Indian tax-payer. The former are possessed of great political influence and can make themselves heard, while the latter is unrepresented and voiceless. Dumb and helpless India has been made to surrender an excellent source of revenue, and submit to the "odious" income-tax to the benefit of British manufacturers and merchants. The whole transaction was discreditable to England. The great apostle of free trade, feels no compunctions in import duties. But India must not be allowed, in the name of the same free trade, to tax English cotton goods, which, being imported in to the country form an unobjectionable source of taxation. It must not be forgotten that when the cotton duties were partially remitted, the finances of India could not bear the loss which the measure involved. The Government knew it very well and introduced the License Tax to fill the gap caused by the abolition of the cotton duties, and license tax has been replaced by the "odious" income tax. The repeal of the cotton duties has not done any good to Manchester, while it has inflicted a serious injury on the people of India. In this matter, both Conservatives and Liberals have acted towards India with injustice and unfairness. Neither of the great political parties in England can afford to lose the Lancashire vote, and, in order to purchase it, poor and helpless India has been sacrificed. When Lord Harris, the late Under-Secretary of State for India, speaking at Manchester a few months ago, suggested the re-imposition of the cotton duties, we cannot for a moment persuade ourselves to believe that his lordship's proposal was within the range of practical politics.

In the next place, Lord Cross referred to the operations in Burma and scouted the notion that the Burmese were fighting against the English for their country. "This," said his lordship, "was not true, and the fact was that they were only resisting our troops because they were interfering with the system of robbery carried on by the dacoits. They were not an armed force to drive us out of the country, but they objected to us because we object to their depredations. There was no doubt that in some parts of the country, the bands had increased during the last season. They became more formidable and we could not meet them. The consequence was that after the death of General Macpherson, to whose efficiency as an officer and whose courtesy as a gentleman he wished to bear public testimony, the sending out of General Roberts was justified by the effect he had produced from one end of the country to the other. He had demanded more troops, and they were readily given him because when he went out, he (Lord Cross) told him he could have every thing he wanted. By the end of the cold season, the country might be so peaceful that we need not fear farther lengthened insurrection. When peace was restored, the traders would reap the benefit." Yes, the English merchants and manufacturers would benefit by the annexation of Upper Burma, as it would lead to an extension of British commerce. But the poor and dumb Indian tax-payer will have to bear the expenses of the military operations. The cost of the Burma war was originally estimated at 30 or 35 lakhs, but it will have amounted to ten times that amount before the country is fully settled. We cannot yet persuade ourselves to believe that Upper Burma has been pacified. We fear the bands have been dispersed rather than broken up, and they will reappear with the advent of the ruins.

Lastly, Lord Cross, touched on the extension of railways in India. His lordship pointed out that the number of miles of railway in India on 31st March last was 12,376 and that during last year, there were nearly 4,000 miles under construction. His Lordship then went on to say:—"If they looked to the railway revenue accounts in 1875-76 they would find that the expenditure was more than a million and a half, but in 1885-86, that had been reduced to £783,000. The saving, gained in the last ten years, had, therefore, been about £776,000 a year, or about 50 per cent. That was encouraging enough, and showed that the management of Indian railways was extremely good, and if it had not been for the railways, there was no doubt that the Government revenue would have been in very awkward condition." The reduction in the railway expenditure is doubtless satisfactory; but the hard fact remains that Indian railways have cost the tax-payer no less than 70 crores of rupees. Lord Cross told his hearers that Indian railways are not bad investments, because the official reports showed that the total earnings of railways in 1885 yielded a return of more than 5½ per cent. If Indian railways are really such profitable investments, why would not the British capitalist venture a six pence upon them upon a Government guarantee? We pause for a reply.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

His Excellency the Viceroy having informed Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of the enthusiastic manner in which her Jubilee has been celebrated throughout India by all classes of her subjects, Her Majesty has been pleased to command the Viceroy to convey to the people of India her warmest thanks and her deep appreciation of their loyalty.

THE booming of the royal salute of 101 guns from the ramparts of Fort William apprised the lagging slumberer on Wednesday morning that the auspicious day set apart for the celebration of the Royal Jubilee had dawned. Scarcely before morning had fairly set in, hundreds and thousands of eager spectators on foot and in carriage of diverse make and description began to pour out from the various alleys, lanes, streets, and roads of the town to gain a goodly position in the spacious *maidan*, the best play-ground of the world as His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor most felicitously termed it at the Jubilee public meeting—for viewing the stately review that was to usher in the day of rejoicing by a grand display of military prowess and military resources. Fully two hours before the appointed time, the vast concourse of people and carriage had taken up their position around the parade ground and if the crowd was unprecedented in numbers, it was equally so in orderly behaviour. The police, whom its knighted Commissioner has been able, it seems, to teach some civility, were impressed with an idea that no interference should not be attempted with an extremely orderly and well-pressed mass, and there was no *golmal* worth naming. The parade, the march past and the other usual manœuvers which the lay public little understands or cares about passed off smoothly, and

the cheers for Her Royal Majesty by the massed troops, British and Indian, were of a thoroughly loyal, enthusiastic and vociferous character. Royal salutes were fired by the field artillery as well as from the rampart battery, and the massed bands of the various regiments played the National anthem and a quite select programme of music. The parade over, the Viceregal *cortege*, members of Council, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, as well as all the big officials of the land, went in state to the thanksgiving service at the Cathedral, and the ceremony was grand and imposing as it was simple. Similar services were held all over the city in all the Christian Churches, the Brahmo Somajes, the fire Temples of the Parsees, and the Synagogues of the Jews, and *Hari Sankirtan* parties of Hindoos, accompanied with bands and banners paraded the principal thoroughfares of the Hindoo portion of the city. Enthusiasm was in every face, and the first part of the day's proceedings was brought to a close to the satisfaction of all concerned.

AFTER the Durbar ceremonies were over, with the setting in of dusk, 101 mortars announced the commencement of the fire-works. The programme was long, and great credit is due to Messrs. Brock and Company for having succeeded in a brilliant and effective display. The set pieces were much admired, and the stars, rockets, serpents, fire-baloons and gold cascades elicited thunders of applause. And yet we could not shake off the idea that there was too much of sameness and monotony to be agreeable.

IN THE evening, there was a state dinner at the Government House and a successful evening party to which the elite of Calcutta were invited

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THE jubilee illuminations on Thursday, so far as the public buildings, the city, and the private residences of the more prominent citizens were concerned, may be pronounced to have been a complete success. The Public Works Department seems to have spared no costs nor trouble, and preparations for the crowning events of the celebration were long and arduous. As for the street-illuminations—well, the less we say about hetm, the better. On the whole the illnminations for the reception of the Prinnce of Wales were far more successful.

NOT the least interesting of the Jubilee incidents of Thursday were a hearty dinner to Jack ashore, and entertainment of his darker brother, the lascar. The Sailor's Home at 2 P.M. on that day presented a lively scene when 800 Tars sat down to a sumptuos dinner and 2000 lascars were entertained after their own fashion. A ladies' Committee attended on the former, and the scene was enlivened by music by the Calcutta Volunteer band, and honored by the presence of the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin. For the lascar, a *nautch*, a *Jatra*, and a *katputli* display were provided, besides the *looche kachuri* and sweetmeats; and there was an acrobatic display by a Japanese troupe. The credit of carrying through the difficult work of entertaining all the lascars in port is due to our good townsman Mr. R. D. Mehta with whom the idea primarily originated. He was heartily seconded by Messrs Grimley, Ramkissen and Hadji Noor Mahammad Jacharia and other gentlemen interested in the shipping of the port.

THE Jubilee has been the occasion of several handsome donations in aid of the advancement of learning in Bengal, which have suitably acknowledged in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Raja Sir Sourindra Mohun Tagore has made over Rs. 2,000 for the encouragement of Sanskrit study and Khorshed Kude Syed Iskander Ali Mirza of Murshidabad has offered a gold medal of Rs. 100, superscribed "Victoria Jubilee medal" to be awarded to the Mahammedan student who may stand first in the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University for the year 1887. Srimati Visvesvari Devi Choudhurani Zemindar of Gouripur in Mymensing, and Babu Raghunath Das, Banker and Zemindar of Dacca, have made donations of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500, respectively, in support of the Eden Female School at Dacca; and Babu Maharaj Chandra and Babu Annanda Chundra Choudhuries of Moira in Mymensingh, have made a donation of Rs. 2,000 for the maintenance and improvement of the "Tangail Graham School" in the Mymensingh district.

OUR Native States have celebrated the Jubilee in a fitting manner, and some of them have established tangible and enduring memorials of the auspicious event by abolishing all trivial duties which in many cases proved a fruitful source of oppression to their people and the trading public as well as visitors to their States. The Maharajah of Dhar, the Nawab of Jaorah, the Rajah of Jabbah, the Ranah of Baredani, the Maharanah of Ali Rajpore, the Thakore of Peploda, and the Ranah of Jobat, and the chiefs of Sangli, Miraj and Ramdurg have been publicly mentioned in the *Gazette Extraordinary* for having introduced these benevolent reforms on this auspicious occasion. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to direct that the State of Morvi shall take rank amongst the First Class States of Kathiawar. We have not yet seen any announcement of any vexatious impost having been abolished by the Viceroy.

THE completed portion of the Assam Behar Railway through the district of Purnea will be opened by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 4th proximo. On the following day, the Bhagalpore water works will be opened and there will be some grand doings in honor of His Honor.

MR. QUINTON has been re-appointed an additional member of the Legislative Council of India.

OUR readers will be glad to hear that the defamation suit of the Hon'ble Lala Banbehari Kapur against Mr. Knight and proprietors of the *Statesman* has been satisfactorily settled. Mr. Knight has tendered an apology and paid the costs of the Lala's suit. All's well that ends well.

THE evening-party given by Babu Jadulal Mullick, on Monday last, in honor of Sir Rivers and Lady Thompson was in a sumptuous style, and every attention was shown to the guests by their generous host.

SIR Henry Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. Cotton invited, on Saturday last, to a very pleasant evening party, the leading members of both the European and native community to meet Mr. and Mrs. George Yule.

WE regret to hear that Babu Kally Mohun Das of Bhowanipore died on Thursday last. He was for a long time one of the most prominent Vakeels of the local High Court.

We have been requested to publish the following for the information of our readers:

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
Judicial Department.
RESOLUTION.
Dated, Calcutta, the 15th February, 1887.

READ a memorial from certain Chiefs, Maharajahs, Rajahs, Zemindars and others, inhabitants of Bengal. Behar, Orissa, and other parts of India, praying that the unexpired portion of the sentence of transportation for life passed upon Dibya Sing Deb, the ex-Rajah of Pooree, on conviction for murder, may be remitted, and that he may be set at liberty.

ORDERED that the memorialists be informed that the Lieutenant Governor has given his most careful consideration to their memorial which bears so many honourable names, and has examined the record of the trial. He can, however, find nothing that in the smallest degree gives countenance to the doubt which is suggested of the guilt of the convict. Having regard to all the grave circumstauces of the crime of which the convict was found guilty, and to the fact that ten years have not elapsed since the sentence was passed, Sir Rivers Thompson must hold that this is not a case in which clemency could with any propriety be extended to the offender. He regrets, therefore, that he is unable to comply with the request of the memorialists.

TELEGRAMS.

THE trial of Mr. Dillon, M. P. and five others for conspiracy to prevent the payment of rent has commenced in Dublin.

IN the House of Commons on the 17th, the Speaker ruled that any discussion on the packing of Juries in Dublin would be out of order. On the motion of Mr. W. H Smith, precedence to the proposed Rules of Procedure was adopted, and finally the Address in reply to the Royal Speech was voted, notwithstanding the opposition of the Parnellites, and after the cloture had twice to be enforced by immense majorities.

COLONEL SIR Edward Bradford, the present Chief Commissioner of Rajputana, has been appointed Secretary of the Secret and Political Department at the India Office in succession to Mr. Adolphus Moore, deceased.

IT is reported that the British Government has decided to withdraw the payment of the annual subvention of £250,000 towards the maintenance of the Egyptian army.

A LATER telegram states that nothing is yet settled regarding the withdrawal of the payment of the annual subvention. England is only seeking to reduce the Egyptian expenditure by a quarter of a million sterling. Sir Evelyn Baring has declared to Count D' Annay, the French minister in Egypt, that the proposals which are being made by Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Porte imply neither the immediate evacuation of Egypt by the British nor the fixing of a date for the same.

AT the request of King Humbert, Signor Depratis is reforming the Italian Cabinet.

A conspiracy has been discovered in military and naval schools at St. Petersburg. Eighteen cadets and seven naval officers who have been implicated in the plot have been arrested. The particulars as to the nature of the conspiracy have not yet transpired.

PORTUGAL has presented an ultimatum to the Sultan of Zanzibar demanding the cession of the Tungi territory, which has been recognized by the Anglo-German agreement as forming a part of the Sultan's dominions. Syed Barghash has replied to the Portuguese Government referring the question to the Powers. The diplomatic relations between Portugal and Zanzibar have in the meantime been broken off and the former's fleet is threatening to bombard Tungi.

IN the House of Commons, on the 15th February, Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question whether there was any truth in the statement of a telegram published in a London newspaper from its Bombay correspondent that the Chinese had invaded Burma, said that he had received no information of the alleged invasion.

THE work in connexion with the extension of the Caspian Railway to Samarkand commences at the end of the current month, and the line will be completed for traffic by the end of November next.

PRINCE Hohenlohe has issued a manifesto in which he appeals to the electors of Alsace and Lorraine to return the supporters of the Government.

AN official notification states that Emperor William is suffering from a bad attack of influenza and hoarseness, and is confined to his apartment.

GENERAL Kaulbars has been appointed Russian Military Attache at Teheran.

A DESPATCH from the Commander of the Italian forces at Mussowah states that Rasalgala attaked the Italian position, because he had been misinformed that the Italians intended to invade Abyssinian territory. The despatch considers the campaign ended.

THE merchants of Moscow are under an impression that their trade in Central Asia will be affected by the extension of the Quetta railway northwards, as they feel sure that the markets will be flooded with goods of British manufacture. They have consequently demanded of the Russian Government the establishment of a Customs' line along the whole frontier of Russia.

The Earl of Onslow, and not Lord [illegible] been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Colonial Office.

GREAT satisfaction is expressed by the Press at the rejoicings in India over the Jubilee, and at the enthusiasm displayed by natives of all classes.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

JUBILEE HONORS.

STAR OF INDIA.

Knights Grand Commanders :—His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda ; His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore ; and His Highness the Raja of Sirmur.

Knights Commanders :—C. A. Elliott, Chief Commissioner, Assam ; the Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, Director General of Statistics ; His Highness the Maharaja of Idar, Colonel Davies, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and Colonel Johnstone, late Political Agent, Manipur.

Companions :—Hon'ble C. G. Master, Member of Council, Madras ; Charles Crosthwaite, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces ; John Graham Cordery, Resident, Hydrabad ; K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore ; H. N. B. Erskine, Commissioner of Sind Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Calcutta ; F. R. Hogg. Director General of Post Offices ; Brigadier-General W. S. Lokhart ; George James Spence Hodgkinson, B. C. S. ; Captain Charles Edward Yate, Bo, S. C. ; W. H Merk, B. C. S. Newab Abdul Majid Khan, Lahore ; Honible J. W. Quinton, Board of Revenue, Allahabad ; Dennis Fitzpatrick, B. C. S. ; the Jagirdar of Alipura ; Maung Gaung Kinween Mingyi David Miller Barbour, B. C. S. ; and Gerald Seymour Vesey, Fitzgerald.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

Knights Commanders :—His Excellency General Sir Frederick Roberts ; the Hon'ble Edmund Drummond, member of the Council of India ; Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall ; Robert Anstruther Dalyell late Madras Civil Service ; Hon'ble Maxwell Melvill, member of Council, Bombay ; Major-General Alexander Cunningham, late Director General, Archæological Survey ; the Thakur Sahib of Gondal ; Hon'ble Rana Shankar Bakhsh Singh Bahadur of Thalrai ; Dietrich Brandis' formerly inspector General, forests, Sir Monier Williams ; Maharaja of Vizianagram ; Alexander Meadows Rendel ; Donald Campbell Macnabb, B. C. S. (Retired) ; Nawab Salar Jung minister of Hyderabad ; Sir George Birdwood ; the Raja of Ratlam ; Surgeon-General Simpson ; Albert Cappel, Director General of Telegraphs ; Nawab Ali Kadar of Moorshedabad ; Maharaja of Darbangha ; Bapu Sahib Avar, Commander-in-Chief, Gwalior ; Donald Mackenzie Wallace, Private Secretary to Viceroy ; Hon'ble Alfred Croft, Director Public Instruction, Bengal ; Bradford Leslie, Agent, East Indian Railway.

Companions :—Carl Griesbach, Geological Survey ; Captain Raikes, Deputy Commissioner, Burma ; Hon'ble Mahadev Govind Ranade, Bombay ; William Wordsworth, Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay ; Captain DeLassoe ; Sirdar Shere Ahmed Khan, Punjab ; Resoldar Major Muhammad Aslam Khan, 5th Bengal Cavalry ; Henry Mathews, Manager Burma State Railway ; Palla Chentsal Row Pantulu, Madras ; Colonel Stewart, Cawnpure ; Syud Amir Ali, Calcutta ; Henry Seymour King ; G. Swann, Irrawaddy Flotilla Company ; Thomas Christie, M, D. ; William James Maitland ; and the Myowun of Mandalay.

Knighthood :—Alexander Wilson, Sheriff of Calcutta ; Ramaswami Mudaliyar Sheriff of Madras ; Dinsha Manekji Petit, Sheriff of Bombay ; Hon'ble Henry Leland Harrison, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta ; and H. M. Plowden, Senior Judge, Punjab Chief Court.

Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George :—Major William Hope Meiklejohn, General List Infantry, Major Alexander Thomas Seton Abercromby Rind, Bengal Staff Corps, Surgeon Charles William Owen, C. I. E. Bengal Medical Service, Civil Surgeon of Naini Tal, Kaji Muhammad Aslam Khan, C. S., Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Mahamahopadhyaya :—Bengal—Bhuvan Mohan Vidyaratna ; Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna ; Sri Ram Siramani ; Rakhal Das Nyayaratna, Prasana Chandra Nyayaratna, Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, Dina Bandhu Nyayaratna ; Tarini Charan Siramani. *Bombay*—Raja Ram Sastri Bodas, Gopala Padhye Gurjar, Narayan Sastri Gohle, Bala Sastri Agase, Rama Dikshita Apte. *Central India.* —Gopala Chariya Kradkar, Harihar Sastri Dravida, Madras,—M. Raju Sastriyar, T. SriKrishna Tatachariyar, S. Sriman Parasara Alaghasengara Bhutter, T. Venkata Rangachariyar. *N. W. Provinces and Oudh*—Bapudeva Sastri, C. I. E, Gangdhar Sastri (Benares College,), Sadhakara Dube, Lachhman Acharji. *Punjab*—Sirdar Atar Singh' C. I. E, Pandit Guru Prasad.

Shams-ul-ulama :—Bengal—Mufti Mir Muhammad Abbas ; Maulavi Muhammad Sayid ; Shaikh Mahmud Jilani. *N. W. Provinces and Oudh*—Maulavi Abdul Hakk of Cawnpore ; Maulavi Abdul Hakk of Kheirabad ; Maulavi Abdul Razzak ; Maulavi Abdul Husain ; Sayyid Amir Ahmad ; Maulavi Sayyed Hamid Husain, Maulavi Muhammad Naiyim, Maulavi Sayyid Ibrahim' Maulvi Taka-ullah. *Punjab*,—Maulvi Muhammad Hussanazad, Maulvi Zia-ud-din Khan. *Middras*,— Haji Maulavi Bakr-ud-din Sayyid, Muhammad Khaderi, Hafiz Muhammad Lutf-ulla, Mulavi Tarazish Khan Bahadur.

Hereditary Raja :—Raja Siva Prosad C. S. I. of Beneras.

Maharaja (as a personal distinction) :—Raja Rughoonath Sarun Singh Deo of Sirgooja, Chutia Nagpoor, Raja Pertab Naraian Singh of Mehdaura, Fyzabad District, Oudh.

Nawab Bahadur (as a personal distinction) :—Nawab Abdul Latef C. I. E.

Raja Bahadur (as a personal distinction) :—Raja Kristendra Roy of Bolihar, in the district of Rajshaye ; Raja Surjakant Acharjee of Muktagatchi in Mymensingh ; Raja Shamanund Dey of Balasore, Orissa.

Nawab (as a personal distinction) :—SyudLutif Ali Khan, C. I. E. of Patna, Syad Ata Hossein of Purneah, Syud Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, of Monghyr, Sardar Muhammad Khan, Laghari, Dera Ghazi Khan.

Rajah (as a personal distinction) :—The Hon'bl T. Rama Row, Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, and Vakil of the High Court. Babu Mohendro Lall Khan of Midnapur, Zemindar ; Babu Durga Charn Laha, C. I. E., of Calcutta ; the Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mookerjee of Utterpara, District of Hooghly ; Babu Mahima Runjun Roy Chowdhri of Rungpore ; Thakur Padman Singh of Khariar, Central Provinces ; Thakur Mohant Balram Dass of Nandgaon, Central Provinces ; Kanhaya Lall of Khairagarh, Central Provinces.

Rani (as a personal distinction) ;—Srimati Rajkumari Dasi of Jorasanko, Calcutta, widow of Babu Prankissan Mullick.

Diwan Bahadur :—T. Venkaswami Row, Revenue Secretariat, Madras, J. Lakshmikanta Row Pantalu, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Madras, P. Srinivasa Rao, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, Rao Bahadur Laxaman Jagannath, Diwan of Baroda.

Khan Bahadur :—Mahomed Ishak, Saheb Bahadur, AssistantPaymaster of Carnatic Stipends. and Acting Persian and Hindustani Translator to the Government of Madras ; Ghulam Muhammad Kaidar Sahib, Inspector of Police, Madras ; Haji Mahomed Abdulla Badsha Saheb, Merchant, Madras ; Syud Idrus, Retired Hospital Assistant, Bombay ; Mr. Kuverji, late Deputy Collector, Bombay, Khan Sahib Mahomed Khan Dehlvi, late Police Inspector Thana, Bombay Presidency ; Dossabhai Pestonji, Acting Civil Surgeon, Surat, Honorary Assistant Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy ; Dhanjisha Hormasji, Deputy Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawar, Bombay Presidency ; Syed Asgher Reza, Zemindar of Kishengunge, Purneah District, Bengal' Syud Fuzliman, Syud Fuzl Imam, Honorary Magistrate, Sadikpore, Patna District ; Syud Moazzim Hossein of Burisal, Backergunge District, late Judge, Court of Small Causes, Jessore ; Moulvi Seraj-ul-Islam, B.A., B.L., Zemindar, Tipperha Districtct, and Honorary Magistrate' Calcutta, Moulvi Farid-ud-din, Subordinate Judge, North-West Provinces ; Saiyid Safdar Hussain Khan, late a Subordinate Judge in the North-West Provinces ; Saiyid Muhammad Ali Khan. Honorary Magistrate, Meerut ; Munshi Muhammad Karim, Deputy Collector, North-West Provinces ; Munshi Mohammad Moshin, Deputy Collector, Oudh ; Moulvi Abdul Wahab, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, North-West Provinces ; Moulvi Zaka-ullah, Professor of Vernacular Literature and Science, Muir College ; Munshi Muhammed Sadik, Honorary Assistant Engineer and Deputy Magistrate, Irrigation Department, North-West Provinces ; Fakir Kamruddin, Honorary Magistrate, Lahore ; Ghulam Kadir Khan, Khagwani, Mooltan District ; Munshi Ghulam Nabi, late Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab ; Sheik Jalaluddin, late Inspector of Police, Punjab ; Munshi Kadir Bakhsh, late Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab ; Syud Alam Shah, late Extra Assistant Commissioner Punjab ; Munshi Hamid Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab ; Diwan Amin Mahomed, Minister of the Bikanir State Muhammad Rashi-ud-dinKhan Member of the State ; Council, Kerowlie, Rajputana ; Maulvi Rahman Ali, Member and Secretary to the Consultative Council of the Rewa State ; Innayat Ullah Khan, Subah of the Neemuch District of Gwalior ; Mr. A. M. Khan. Pleader, Mhow ; Mir Allahdad Khan, Tehsildar, Thal-Chotiali, Baluchistan ; Sobhat Khan, Rasaldar of Levies, Baluchistan ; Abdul Samad, Inspector, Thagi and Dacoity Department ; Sabadar Muhammad Husain Khan, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, lately employed with the Afgan Boundary Commission ; Mirza Mahammad Taki Khan, lately employed with the Afghan Boundaries Commission ; Khan Baba Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, lately employed with the Afghan Boundary Commission ; Yusuf Sharif, Sub-Surveyor, Survey of India, lately employed with the Afghan Baundary Commission ; Imam Sharif, Surveyor, Survey of India lately employed with the Afghan Boundary Commission.

Rai Bahadur :—The Hon'ble S. Subramania Iyer, Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, Vakil, and Vice-President of the Mahajana Sabha ; Runganatha Moodellia, Pundit, Professor of Mathematics in the Presidency College, Madras ; P. Ramaswami Chettiar, Vice President of the Madras Municipality ; P. Rajratna Mudali, Seristadar of the Board of Revenue, Madras ; P. Ananda Charlu, B.L., Vakil of the High Court, Madras ; Kodi Narayanaswami Naidu, Inspector of Police, Madras ; Valluri Jogganatha Row Puntalu, Deputy Collector, Madras ; V. Bashyem Iyengar, Vakil of the High Court, Madras ; Arcot Dhanakoti Mudelliar, Madras ; K. Kunjan Menon, Subordinate Judge of Tellicherry, Madras Presidency ; Adaki Sudarsana Row, Deputy Collector, Madras ; T. Subramanya Pillai, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras ; S. Ayyaswami Shastri, Tasildar of Cumbaconum ; Babu Umbica Churn Roy of Behala in the 24-Pergunnahs ; Babu Aubinash Chunder Banerjee, Vice Chairman of the Bally Municipality ; Babu Teznarain Singh of Bhogulpore ; Babu Sooraj Mull Jhoonjoonia, Marwari, Calcutta, Babu Rajendra Nath Mitra, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Bengal ; Babu Radhika Prasanna Mookerjee, Assistatnt Inspector of Schools, Bengal ; Babu Kashi Chunder Dutt, Officiating Civil Medical Officer, Maldah ; Pandit Badri Dutt Joshi, Sadr Amin, Kumaon ; Babu Kakku Mull, Vakil, Fyzabad ; Lala Mukand Lal, Assistant Surgeon, Agra, and Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy ; Sah Mohan Lal of Semra, Agra District ; Pandit Sri Kishen, Vice-Chairman of the Luckuow Municipal Board ; Rai Bal Mukund, Deputy Collector, North-West Provinces and Oudh ; Munshi Sheo Narain, Secretary to the Agra Municipality ; Babu Kashi Nath Biswas, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Agra ; Lala Gagar Mull, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar ; Pandit Behary Lal, late Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab ; Lala Piari Lal, Tehsildar of Delhi ; Assistant Surgeon Jeswant Rai, Officiating Civil Surgeon at Rohtak ; Lala Tara Chand, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee, Panipat ; Lala Tiluk Chand, Member of the Municipal Committee of Carnal ; Pundit Bala Prasad, Assistant Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police ; Sarat Chundra Banerji, M.A., B.L., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Assam ; Jogesh ChundraChatterji, M.A., B.L., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Assam ; BabuGunabhiram Sarma Barna, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Assam ; Seth Muna Lall of Mandala, Central Provinces ; Seth Kastur Chand, Banker, Kampti ; Babu Biresar Dutt, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces ; Mukand Balkrishan Buti, Honorary Magistrate, Central Provinces ; Mr. Narsimmiengar, Palace Bakshi of the Maharaja of Mysore ; Mr. Srinivasachari, Vice-President of the Bangalore City Municipality ; Dhanput Rai, Transport Agent of Peshawar ; Sardar Hurree Singh, Commissariat Agent, Sialkot ; Babu Ram Dass Roy Chowdhiri, late Assistant in the office of the Surgeon General with the Government of India, Hira Singh, Sub-Surveyor, Survey of India ; lately employed with the Afghan Boundary Commission.

Rao Bahadur:—Martand Waman, Architectural Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay ; Mr. Chunilal Venilal, Deputy Collector of Broach ; Mr. Doulatrai Sampatrai Munshi, Subordinate Judge of Kaira, Bombay ; Mr. Parvatishankar Manishankar Dava, Headmaster of the Broach High School ; Rao Sahib Vishram Ramji Ghole, Bombay, Honorary Assistant Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy ; Babu Canti Chander Mukerji, Chief Member of the Council of the Jeypore State ; Apji Amar Singh of Palaita, State of Kotah ; Diwan Jani Behari Lal of Bhurtpore ; Injhar Singh, Chirkhari ; Narain Rao Bikaji, Minister of Jhabua ; Ram Chunder Vittal, Secretary to the Gwaiior Council of Regency ; Ganesh Sitaram Shastri, Sir Soubah of Baroda.

Khan Sahib:—Abdul Firoz Khan *valad* Nawab Abdul Hakim, Inspector of Police, G. I. P. Railway ; Fazl-ul Kadar, late Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces ; Ressaidar Sikandar Khan 11th (P. W. O.) Bengal Lancers, lately employed with the Afghan Boundary Commission ; Jemadar Amir Mahammad Khan, 11th (P. W. O.) Bengal Lancers, lately employed with the Afghan Boundary Commission ; Jemadar Ahmad Khan, 11th (P. W. O.) Bengal Lancers, lately employed with the Afghan Boundary Commission ; Jemadar Alim Khan, 20th Bengal Infantry, lately employed with the Afghan Boundary Commission ; Muhammad Nabi, Gomashta Commissariat Department, lately employed with the Afghan Boundary Commission. Abdula Khan, Camel Contractor, lately employed with the Afghan Boundary Commission.

Rao Sahib:—Trimback Gopal, mamlatdar of Jalode, Bombay Presidency; Nillkanth Govind Gokhale, P. W. Department, Bombay; Narbheram Raghunath Das, Goverument Pleader, Ahmedabad; Shrikrishna Wassudeo Warlikar, Head Clerk, Office of Commander-in-Chief, Bombay; Amulakh Shivdas, late Mamlatder of Godhra in the Panch Mahals; Dalpatram Pranjivan Khakar, late Deputy Educational Inspector, Cutch; Mudiyappa Virupaxappa, trader of Saundatti in Belgaum, and Member of the Taluka Local Board, and of the MunicipalCommittee; Narrayan Rao, Pleader, Wardah, Central Provinces; Gopinath Guru, Tahsilder, Kalahandi, Central Provinces; Ressaidar Teja Singh, 11th (P. W. O.) Lancers, lately employed with the Afghan Boundary Commission.

Rai:—Maya Dass, Extra Assistant Commissioner Punjab; Lala Sheo Sahai Mull, Delhi.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY—In cases OF DEBILITY and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowlands Dalton, Esq. District Medical Officer, Bury St Edmunds, writes:—"In giving any opinion of Dr. de Jong's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength, which usually precedes and favour tubercular deposits; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition' I take it and like it, unmixed with any thing, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jong's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

DIRECTION FOR THE USE OF GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A BEVERAGE.—A table-spoonful in a tumbler of water is the remedy for colds irritation of the chest, throat affections, and diseases of the bladder; it is besides excellent as a health preserving drink during hot weather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

AS A LOTION.—Use one part of GYOT'S TAR SOLUTION to one part water.

GYOT'S TAR SOLUTION has been tried with great success in the hospitals as a wash for skin diseases, PRICKLY-HEAT, itching, falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle is accompanied by full instructions for use.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., R, Scott Thomson and Co.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets:

1. The Indian Agricultural Gazette of the 30th September 1886.
2. The Indian Agricultural Gazette of the 31st October 1886.
3. Tattabodhini Patrika by Dwijendra Nath Tagore.
4. Report on the Judicial Administration (Civil) of the Central Provinces for the year 1885.
5. Report on the Police Administration of the Central Povinces for the year 1885.
6. The School Master for January 1887.
7. A conversation between Molvi Faridnddin, M. A., B. L.
8. Tattabodhini Patrika for Falgoon, 1808 shak.
9. The Gupta Press Panjika for 1294, by Baboo Durga churn Gupta.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIPIONS.	Rs.	As.
H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore	13	4
Secretary Protabgurh Reading Club	13	4
Babu Kalichurn Ghosal Secy. Public Library Satkhira	11	5
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,, Gunput Singh, Azimgunge	13	4
,, Poorna Chunder Dass, Chittagong	6	10
,, Ramsunder Gan, Mymensingh	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*February* 16, *1887*.

GENERAL.—Babu Mohendro Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

In supersession of the order, dated the 21st January 1887. F W Badcock, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr F J G Campbell.

Mr J Whitmore, District and Sessions Judge, Furridpore, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Birbhum, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr C A Wilkins, or until further orders.

Mr B L Gupta, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on furlough, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Furridpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr J Whitmore, or until further orders.

Mr, J. A. Hopkins, Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea, is allowed special leave for six months, under section 61, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th March 1887.

Mr. R. M. Waller. Magistrate and Collector, Noakolly is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, during the absence, on leave of Mr. J. A. Hopkins, or until further orders.

Mr. A. Barooh, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector Tipperah, appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Noakholly, during the absence on deputation, of Mr. R. M. Waller, or until further orders,

Babu Nobin Krishn Bannerji Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 21st December 1886.

Babu Durga Dass Chowdhry. Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for three months under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Chander Narain Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dumka, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect frome the 14th instant.

Mr. T. E. COXhead, C. S., reported his departure from India, on furlough. on the 1st February 1887.

Babu Chunder Nath Bose, M. A., is appointed temporarily substantive for six months, or until further orders Bengali Translator to Government.

Mr P. H. O'Brien, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madhubani, Durbhunga, is posted temporarily to the sudder station of that District.

POLICE.—Mr. R. L. Ward, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serajgunge, Pubna, is allowed leave for twenty-one days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Ecclesiastical.—The Revd, A. Kitchin, Junior Chaplain St. Paul's Chathedral, Calcutta, is appointed to be Senior Chaplain of that Cathedral, with effect from the 6thFebruary 1887.

The Revd. G. Watling is appointed to act, until further orders, as Second Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta and Chaplain of the Medical College Hospital, with effect from the 1st January 1887.

Registration.—Babu Kalipada Mitter is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Mohisadal, in the district of Midnapore, with retrospective effect from the 5th August 1886. This cancels the order of the 19th July 1886, appointing him as Rural Sub-Registrar, Tumluk, in the same District.

Babu Joges Chunder Sanyal, Rural Sub-Registrar of Debra Gopalpore) in the District of Medunpore. is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Tumluk, in the same District, with retrospective effect from the 7th August 1886. This cancels the order of the 26th July 1886, appointing him as a Rural Sub Registrar of Mohisadal in the District of Midnapore.

Education.—Babu Sib Nath Bannerji, Law Lecturer, Hughly College, is allowed leave for nine days without allowance, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 14th January 1887.

Babu Kanti chunder chatterji, Deputy Inspector of Schools Jessore, acted in class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service from the 2nd October to the 1st December 1886, inclusive, vice, Babu Pyary Mohun Sen, on leave.

Babu Kanti Chunder chatterji also acted in class IV from the 1st to the 9th January last, inclusive, vice Babu Bidyadhar Dass, on leave.

Babu Debendra Nath Bose, Lecturer, Krishnaghur college acted in class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service from the 21st November to the 31st December 1886, inclusive, vice Babu Hara Gobind Sen, on deputation.

Babu Nilmani Ganguly, Head Master of the Berhampore collegiate School, is appointed to act in the class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 6th October 1886, vice Babu Hara Govind Sen, on deputation.

Advertisements.

APOLOGY.

Calcutta, 6th January 1887.

To,

THE HON: LALA BUN BEHARI KAPUR.

SIR,

I feel it to be an act of simple propriety and of justice to yourself to say that I hereby absolutely, and unreservedly, withdraw all the charges, and imputations, reflecting, or which may seem to reflect, on you, or on your probity, or integrity, contained in the articles published in the *Statesman and Friend of India* of the 10th, 11th, and 13th April last, respectively, upon information that I supposed at the time to be correct, and that I much regret that such charges, and imputations, were ever made and published, in that Newspaper.

You are at liberty to publish this retractation and apology in such manner as you may think right.

Yours faithfully

77 (Sd.) R. KNIGHT.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed tenders will be received up to 2 P. M., on the 21st Instant for breaking Imported stone ballast at the Municipal store Depots from April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

2. The stone is to be broken so as to pass freely in all directions through a ring 2 inches in diameter and to be stacked for measurement.

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